THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XVII., No. 814. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 3rd, 1866. Price, Taels 15 ℔ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. Robert Richard Westall and Mr. Randal Humpston Chambers ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. Wm. Hargreaves is this day admitted a partner.

Our partners in China now are Mr. Wm. Hargreaves, Mr. Robert Brand, and Mr. Justus William Henry Escherich.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
China and Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1866.
3ma 678

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Robert James Farbridge, Robert Muirhead Reddie, (deceased), and James Whitlow, in our establishments in China, ceased yesterday, and to-day we have admitted as Partners therein, Cridland William Farbridge, Joseph Farbridge Holliday, Richard Rowett and Joseph Parrott Barnes.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
3ma 679 Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as *Merchant and Commission Agent*, under the firm of Wm. Remé & Co.

WILLIAM REMÉ.
5my 693 Shanghai, 1st Feb., 1866.

NOTICE.—We have this day established a branch of our Japan business at this Port under the management of Mr. Albert Schroers, who is authorized to sign our firm.

TEXTOR & Co.

Hong name—Tak Chuen 全德.

Premises corner of Pekin and Keangsoo Roads.

31ma 682 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—I have taken the house in Hankow Road formerly occupied by Dr. Sibbald, and am doing business as a *Commission Agent & Broker.*

WILLIAM CHURCH.
Wha-Loong 華隆
tf 682 Shanghai, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Clement Lucas has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
31ma 684 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Thomas S. Odell in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865; and Mr. Ernest Deacon has this day been admitted a partner

DEACON & Co.
30ju 685 Canton, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Graven Wilson in our Firm, both in Hankow and Chinkiang, terminated on the 15th instant.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
Shanghai, June 17th, 1865.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. Craven Wilson & Co., at Chinkiang, will for the future be carried on under the style and Firm of

CHARLES HUDSON & Co.
tf 608 Shanghai, 17th June, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. Albert Robinson, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. Randolph, Elder & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—During my absence from China, I have appointed Mr. D. L. Hunter of this port to act as my attorney; and I have to request that all communications from this date be addressed to him at the office of Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.

J. T. BRAND.
tf 664 Shanghai, 21st Oct., 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from this date be carried on under the style of Kinnear & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this Port.

ALEXANDER COCK.
Office,—*Laou-Hokee-Hong.*
tf 635 Shanghai, Sept. 1st., 1865.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. Thorburn will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

JOHN POOK,
COMMISSION AGENT,
4, Lime Street Square,
London, E.C.
tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

St. Julien Claret, (Barton & Guestier's) 1-doz. cases.	Tls. 8.00
Medoc, (do. do.)	„ 5.00
Finest Cognac Brandy, (do. do.)	„ 10.00
Sherry, (Ysasis,)	„ 8.00
Cognac, (Gledstanes Coningham,)	„ 8.00
„ „ „	„ 6.00
Port „ „ „	„ 8.00
„ „ „	„ 7.00
Sherry „ „ „	„ 8.00
Champagne,	„ 12.00
Soda Water. (Schweppe's,)	Tls. 1.25
Nassau Seltzer Water,	„ 2.00

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 1st August, 1865

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital £2,000,000 Sterling.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings of European construction, or their contents, at current rates of Premium.

WILSON CORNABÉ & Co.
20ap 687 Chefoo, 1st January, 1866.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1821.

EXISTING INSURANCES UPWARDS of 75 MILLIONS PREMIUMS MODERATE. Settlements of Losses prompt and liberal. No charge for Policies.

Agent at Shanghai,
F. R. GAMWELL.
23ju-66 666 Shanghai, Dec. 23rd, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000

W. C. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies of Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 508 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq , *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-66 576 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, Leadenhall Street, London.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

Established 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to *Grant Policies* against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

"HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire *at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,*—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 Royal Exchange Avenue LONDON.

Capital . . . 2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

Established in 1782.

Trustees & Directors.

Decimus Burton, Esq
Travers Buxton, Esq
Octavius Edward Coope, Esq
William Cotton, Esq.
John Davis, Esq.
George Arthur Fuller, Esq.
Charles Emanuel Goodhart, Eqs.
James Alexander Gordon, Esq.
Edward Hawkins, Jun , Esq.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.
William James Lancaster, Esq.
John Dorrien Magens, Esq
John Timothy Oxley, Esq,
Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
Wm. James Thompson, Esq.
Henry Heyman Toulmi Esq.
Matthew Whiting, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the Phœnix Company, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31dc-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction;

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. Barnett, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq., New Court.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. Goschen, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Frühling & Goschen)
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
James Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, M.P., for the City of London.
Thomas C. Smith, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Assurances on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.

George Tyson, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. Porter, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. Thorne, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros.& Co.)
R. R. Tyers, Esq , (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
A. J. How, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. Bell, Esq , (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Actg. Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BY Order of the directors of the above Company, the agency in Shanghai has been transferred to the undersigned who is now prepared to accept risks as per separate advertisement.

C. RYLEY.
3ma 694 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.

C. RYLEY.
31dc-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.—A young Englishman of good family, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a mercantile house, is conversant with the German and French languages, and can give good references.

Apply to "W. M.," office of this paper.

3ma 697 Shanghai, 24th Feby., 1866.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES,

In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid

Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs.; or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS

Magenta, Roseine, Fuchsine, Violet
Purple, Crimson, Mauve, Blue,
Green, Canary Orange, Yellow,
Phosphine, Scarlet, Red, Ultramarine,
Brown, Black, Regina, Soluble Blue.

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Be sure and write for Judson's Dye.

19oc-66 o-a-w 651 Oct. 14th, 1865.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
27jy 630 January 27th, 1866

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for

ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT,

Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of

Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin

it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Caution.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia,* and see that

"Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

A. S. WATSON, *Agent, Hongkong.*
23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

MACHINERY.

MR. Alf. YARROW, Engineer, contracts for all kinds of Machinery, and will furnish prices and full particulars on application.—33, Cornhill, London, E C.

23ma 670 December 3rd, 1865.

TUPPER & Co.,

Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
&c. &c.
61 a, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
23de-66 671 December, 23rd, 1865.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CHARTERED
MERCANTILE BANK
OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA
SHANGHAE BRANCH.

THE Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, and on the Head Office in London and its Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Mauritius, and Yokohama.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS (withdrawable by cheques) kept, on which no commission is charged nor interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at interest.

LOCAL BILLS discounted and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

NOTES in Shanghai Currency payable to Bearer on demand (Tls. 5, Tls. 10, Tls. 50, Tls. 100. &c., each) issued.

Office Hours 10 to 3.
Saturdays , 10 to 1
Yew-lee,
af 562 *Hangchow Road.*

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—HOLY MASS is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and BENEDICTION at 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—TRINITY CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

LATEST DATES.

England,.. (ed.)	Jan. 15	Hankow,........	Feb. 24
Hongkong,.......	Feb. 24	Nagasak ,.........	Feb. 23
Tientsin,.........	—	Yokohama,......	Feb. 16

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,......	Nov. 1	Received via Marseilles, Dec. 12th.
Shanghai,.......	Oct. 25	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.
For the week ending March 2nd, 1866.

	Malwa. New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.	Patna. New.—Tls.	Benares. Tls.
Feby. 24,—	645		495	485
26,—	645		490	485
27,—	635		490 a 495	480
28,—	635		490 a 493	480
March 1,—	630		490	
2,—	625		490	485

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—March 2nd, *Kiangse*, (Am. str.) Law, from Ningpo; *Min*, (Br. sh.) Smith, from London; *Express*, (Br. str.) Whitelow, from Ningpo; *Confucius*, (Chin. str.), McCaslan, from Nankin.

DEPARTED.—March 2nd, *Kiangse*, Law, for Ningpo; *Ganges*, (Br. str.) Bernard, for Yokohama viâ Nagasaki; *Elizabeth*, (Dut. bq.) De Boer, for Newchwang; *Seawfell*, (Br. bq.) Hender, for Liverpool; *Bertha*, (Pr. bg.) Wague, for Newchwang.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Hiogo* from Nagasaki:—Messrs. Schmidt, Nölting, Silveira, Webb, Scheibler, Dr. Meadows, and 6 Chinese. Per *Ganges*, from Hongkong:—Capt. and Mrs. Gordon, Capt. and Mrs. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Capt. Hellfritz, Dr. Bell, Messrs. W. Carter, Cunningham, Pickwood, Gundry, Brunat, Steel, McKean, Harvey, Porter, Jerdein, Green, Sitwell, Rowen and Taylor. Per *Suwonada*, from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Fearon and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Twombley and child, Messrs. Holcomb, Moore, Foster, Hock, Hearn, Hanna, Baker, McClure, Downie, Knight, Maclean, and Cock. Four second class and forty-one natives.

ONE of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Friday, the 9th proximo.

THE London Mail of the 26th Jan., due in Hongkong on the 8th March, and here on the 13th.—It arrived last year on the 16th March per *Oriflamme*.

THE French Mail of Jan. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Feb., and here on the 5th of March. It arrived last year on the 7th of March per Str. *Labourdonnais*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. SINGLE NUMBERS.—To Subscribers, *2 mace 5 cand*:—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 5 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1866.

WE publish in another column the report drawn up by the committee appointed to deliberate on the modifications which might with advantage be made in the regulations at present affecting the erection of wharves on the French Concession. It seems to us that the very simple question submitted for discussion has been needlessly complicated, and therefore, at the risk of repeating some of the arguments which we have already adduced in favour of certain important alterations in the existing rules, we venture to state succinctly the true bearing of the case. The Messageries Impériales request permission to erect in front of certain property belonging to them a wharf and landing jetties connected with a quay which has been constructed by themselves. Of course their primary object is to secure a certain personal advantage, but in this advantage, whatever it may be, the public would share to an important extent by the improvement of the means now existing for the landing and embarking of valuable cargoes. This wharf is proposed to be built opposite certain lots of land at present vacant, but destined for the erection of godowns, at a portion of the river bank where the necessary depth of eighteen feet of water is found at a distance of no more than two hundred and twenty feet from the line of bund, and where, moreover, there are no European residents in the neighbourhood to be incommoded by the existence of a wharf and its necessary appendages. We are therefore at a loss to see what precedents are violated, for the wharves actually in existence have been constructed for the most part under conditions analogous to those to which the M. I. Company are willing to submit, or what public interests are likely to suffer if the proposition to which we refer be carried out. The Chinese government have not hitherto placed a veto on the construction of wharves in the foreign settlements, and have not forcibly prevented or even forbidden the construction of covered wharves likely to have an effect more detrimental to the river than the proposed M. I. wharf. It cannot therefore be fairly asserted that anything in Chinese law or custom militates against the appropriation of a certain portion of the river bed to public use. But even assuming that such an objection on the part of the Chinese really exists, it should be, and no doubt would be, made by the Harbour Master to whom all questions regarding the conservancy of the port are properly referable. We do not think that a meeting of land-renters has any power to refuse sanction to the erection of the proposed wharf on grounds other than Municipal. If it be proved that the carrying out of the Company's views would injuriously affect the revenue or would be detrimental to the health or comfort of the residents in the neighbourhood, the land-renters should in such a case have a voice in the matter. But seeing that neither the municipal exchequer nor the sanitary state of the settlement can suffer, and that a great public benefit would probably be secured by the erection of the wharf in question, we cannot enter into the opinions of the committee, and we trust that the land-renters will take a more intelligible view of the Company's proposition, and throw no difficulty in the way of its being carried out under the necessary conditions. To us it seems that wharves erected and maintained at the expense and risk of private individuals or public companies, and in no way connected with the municipality, save in being subject to a certain amount of taxation and to police supervision, are hardly fit objects for the determined hostility of the land-renters. Moreover, taking the history of the French settlement for the past year, and deducing from it the lessons which it is so well adapted to teach, we cannot hope that were the construction of wharves left altogether to the municipality, the interests of commerce would be more satisfactorily attained or the work done more cheaply and with greater expedition. On the other hand the municipality does not possess the funds necessary either to assume possession of the wharves at present in existence or to forward those plans of the Messageries Impériales which they are willing and even anxious to carry out at their own expense. And lastly it is evident that any attempt to establish public wharves must prove a failure if for no other reason but because the land immediately in the rear of such wharves belongs not to the public but to certain private individuals whom it would be impossible to buy out at any price even were the municipality in a position to offer a fair value for the property. For these reasons, therefore, as well as for others which will no doubt suggest themselves to the members of the meeting called for the 10th inst. to which the question will be submitted, we consider that the view taken by the committee should be rigorously examined before it be adopted by the collective wisdom of the land-renters.

THE Taiping rebellion is now almost as much a matter of history as the Indian Mutiny. Of all the vast armies which four years ago had overrun this province up to the gates of Shanghai, a few predatory bands alone remain. And those, after having been successively expelled from Kiangsu and Chekiang, from Kiangsi and Fohkien, are now being hunted from city to city, and compelled to divide into small parties, in order to maintain a precarious existence. The Tze-wang who, last among their leaders, threatened to revive the importance of the movement, was murdered by his colleague the K'ang Wang, shortly after the evacuation of Chang-chow, and with him the flame of rebellion which during his brief occupation of that city had burned with a brighter glow, again sank. His followers have since with difficulty maintained themselves in the North-west of Kwantung, and according to late advices from the South, have now been compelled to evacuate the last stronghold which they possessed even in that inhospitable district. The city of Kia-ying-chow fell into the hands of the Imperialists on the 19th instant, and its garrison, who are stated, all told, not to have exceeded 30,000 men, have split into three sections and dispersed in the hope of more easily plundering the means of subsistence. According to still more recent intelligence, we learn that one of these divisions again has been overtaken and completely defeated by the Imperialists, in an attempt to penetrate Kiangsi: and the other two will no doubt fall an equally easy prey. But while the last remnants of the Taepings are thus gradually disappearing, as much in consequence of their own misuse of conquest, as of the superior strength of their opponents, little hope is afforded by the general aspect of the country of a complete restoration of tranquillity. The north-west, although the Mahomedan rebels who so recently overran it have in a great measure been dispersed, is still seething with discontent; and of the aggregate strength of insurgents and mutineers in central China, the residents at Hankow have lately been painfully convinced. Foreign rowdies discerned in the danger which recently threatened that settlement a prospect of a renewal of their halcyon days, and hoped to find in Hoopeh the employment which had gone from them in Keangsu. But the presence of foreign gunboats has hitherto proved a sufficient check to the rebel ardour, and their brightening prospects have been summarily obscured by an assurance from the local authorities that their anticipations were premature, and that in flocking up the Yang-tze they were wasting both time and money. It is to be hoped for the sake of the foreign as well as the Chinese residents at Hankow, that the notifications which have been issued will have the effect of checking the influx which had begun, and that Hankow will not be subjected to the infliction under which Shanghai so long suffered. Though, however, the combined influence of the Chinese new year and the presence of a foreign force, have hitherto saved Hankow from attack, the insurgent forces appear still to be located in its neighborhood, and ready to take advantage of any opportunity that may occur to favour their predatory designs. Here, as in other quarters, the Imperialists seem powerless to restore order or punish its infringement. Periodically, as the rebels appear in the neighborhood of Hankow, the local authorities apply in frantic fear to the foreign representatives for aid. Periodically, as in protection of foreign interests foreign gunboats appear upon the scene, the danger which threatened retires, and the native officials breathe again in apathetic safety. But the tranquillity is confined to the immediate precincts of their own yamêns. The repulse of the evil does not imply its extinction. The predatory bands who have found it advisable to withdraw temporarily beyond the range of Armstrong guns, career at will through the adjacent country, join with the mutineers, in whom Wuchang appears especially prolific, in causing periodical panics in the tea districts, or again return to hover round Hankow as the withdrawal of foreign force gives them momentary encouragement. Alarms of the approach of Nien-fei chronically disturb the peace of the inhabitants; and each return of danger finds the native authorities equally powerless to repel it. However much subject for congratulation, therefore, the Emperor may find in the absence of organised rebellion, he and his advisers can feel little assurance of prolonged immunity. The materials for armies as numerous as those of the Taepings are ready to hand; a leader with ability and influence to avail of and weld them together is alone lacking.

Summary of the Week.

The Race Programme which has been published during the past week promises good sport. It includes seven events on the two first, and eight on the last day. The 25th, 26th and 27th inst. are the dates fixed. The French Opera Company gave an entertainment with the aid of several gentlemen Amateurs yesterday evening, which was fairly attended. Judgment has been pronounced by Sir E. Hornby, for the defendants in the case J. H. Wignall *v.* the ship *Nimrod*, on technical grounds. Advices from HANGCHOW report that the Chinese have ceased from the efforts which they appeared last year to be making to restore the Hangchow sea-wall, and in consequence the inner bund, on the value of the maintenance of which Major Edwards insisted so strongly, is also falling to decay. The authorities raised a special tax for the purpose of the repairs, but appear to be less anxious to employ the money in the manner for which it was levied, than to collect it. It will be remembered that shortly after the recovery of Hangchow from the rebels, the creeks were reported to be strongly impregnated with salt, and if the inner bund be also allowed to fall into decay, much worse consequences must be anticipated.

At CHINKIANG the usual rejoicings took place on New Year's day, to the imminent risk of the large fleet of junks lying at the port. One junk was actually set on fire, but by great exertions the flames were prevented from spreading to those lying near. The Chinese merchants were under orders to remove to the Chinkeang side on the 26th ultimo.

Our HAKODADI correspondent has sent us an account of an investigation held before H. M. Consul at that port, into a charge brought by the Japanese government against several British subjects, of digging up native sculls. An acquittal was pronounced by the Consul, from which the Assessors partially dissented; and the proceedings have consequently been submitted for Sir H. Parkes' consideration. The accused, who strenuously repelled the accusation at the time, are said to have since confessed their complicity with others in the offence. Some of the sculls, too, are said to have been since restored. Much annoyance has apparently been shown by the Governor, who was not satisfied with the English mode of procedure or the result. It is greatly to be regretted that any such misunderstanding should have arisen in a port of Japan which has hitherto been remarkable for the absence of the hostile feeling towards foreigners that has characterised the natives in other parts of the country.

The HONGKONG Races appear to have been successful. *Exeter*, a Shanghai horse, carried off the great event of the meeting, the Challenge Cup, and two other prizes. The Shanghai representatives, were, however, less fortunate at Cricket, in which as will be seen by the account of the Match we give elsewhere, Hongkong won easily. They experienced a second defeat on a subsequent day, when in conjunction with their former adversaries they opposed the Military players. The latter beat the combined clubs easily.

The English mail of January 10th arrived on the 27th inst., two days before its time. The papers contain little news of interest, the approaching reform measures being the principal topic of discussion. Heavy gales on the English coast have caused much loss of life and shipping. Some three hundred wrecks are reported, amongst others the total loss of the *London*, with 250 passengers.

WHARVES ON THE FRENCH CONCESSION.

REPORT *of the Committee appointed on the 10th of February 1866, by the meeting of Land Renters upon the French Concession, for the purpose of considering in what respect the existing regulations as to* WHARVES *may be advantageously changed.*

1st.—The Committee think it advisable that the water frontage of the French Concession be used as required for wharves or landing stages.

2nd.—But they are of opinion that such wharves or landing stages be erected by, and be the property of the Municipality, who may lease portions for a term of years or make charges for their being used by vessels on such terms as may be hereafter agreed upon by the Land Renters.

3rd.—These wharves or landing stages should be floating, commencing from the bund line and should be built on plans approved by the Municipal Council, and not be covered more than 10 feet high.

4th.—If the Municipality have not the right, or have not the disposition to act on the recommendation conveyed in article No. 2, the Committee would then propose that the proprietors of bund lots should be permitted to build wharves or landing stages subject to such restrictions as may be demanded by the public interest or convenience.

5th.—The Committee are of opinion that the tax should be reduced to three taels per foot of bund line.

6th.—Should the public necessities hereafter require that the wharves or landing stages be taken from the proprietors, a compensation should be made upon the basis of their value to the owners; said value to be assessed by a special Committee appointed by the Land Renters.

Mr. Hogg dissents from paragraphs No. 4, 5 and 6, deeming it altogether advisable that the Municipality become proprietors of the wharves and that no alternative should be considered.

Messrs. Wignall and Dixwell dissent from paragraph 2, deeming it altogether unadvisable for the Municipality to become wharf proprietors, and doubting also their legal and moral right to build in front of properties already ceded to individuals.

Mr. Viault would amend § 3, so that it would read:—

These wharves, &c., should be floating, commencing from the Bund, or from the low water line, and not be covered.

Mr. Dixwell would amend the same paragraph, so that it would read:—

These wharves, &c., should be either floating, or on screw piles from the Bund, or from the low water line, &c.

Messrs. Bernard and Dixwell would further amend paragraph 3 so as to allow wharves, &c., to be covered wherever they can be without detriment to the public health or convenience, and are of opinion that such covered structures would be inconvenient or prejudicial upon the bund at the South of the Stone Bridge.

Mr. Bernard would amend paragraph 3 by making the tax 2½ taels per bund foot for uncovered wharves and 4 taels for those which are covered.

As it will be perceived that the Committee have differed on all the points but one, each member will be prepared at the meeting of March 10th, to state, if necessary, the grounds of his opinions.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG *v.* SHANGHAI.

(China Mail.)

FOR some time past, rumours have been heard in cricketing circles of a match being on the tapis between the Shanghai and the Hongkong Clubs, but it was not until Friday and Saturday last that, all difficulties having been removed, the two Elevens met on our cricket ground. The result, as will be seen from the subjoined score was a complete victory for the Civilians of the Hongkong Club in one innings with 264 runs to spare, their score of 430 runs being we believe quite unprecedented in the cricketing annals of the Colony.

Shanghai went first to the wicket, and at the close of their innings the Telegraph shewed 107 runs, the chief contributors being Messrs. Hearne and H. Dent whose scores were obtained by careful play. On the side of Hongkong Mr. Starkey headed the list with 99, obtained by brilliant hitting, including one 8 and one 7, carrying off the presentation bat for the highest score. Mr. Clifford played very prettily for 71, while Messrs. Davidson, Mercer and Wallace (not out) secured their runs in good style, nor must we omit to mention Mr. Bird's innings of 28 which shewed good cricketing skill.

In the 2d innings of Shanghai Mr. Welsh contributed 38 out of a total of 59, defending his stumps with his usual obstinacy, the rest in racing language being "no where." Notwithstanding the difficulties they had to contend with in playing on a ground so different to their own, the Shanghai Eleven fielded in a most plucky manner throughout, and our side might well take a lesson from them. Especial praise must be accorded to Mr. McDonell who filled the thankless office of long-stop without a mistake, the only bye recorded being through no fault of his. Their bowling however seemed decidedly weak.

Mr. Mackenzie for the Hongkong Club bowled throughout and was particularly killing on the second day, his services on this occasion being recognized on the part of the Club by the presentation of a ball.

We hope this match may prove the first of an annual series, and that Hongkong will shew an equal amount of public spirit by sending an eleven to play a return match on the Shanghai ground, when they will doubtless have a much harder task to keep the laurels they have just gathered.

SHANGHAI ELEVEN.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
D. Welsh, Esq., run out,	6	c Lane b Starkey,	38
A. McDonell, Esq., b Mackenzie,	6	run out,	10
W. Inglis, Esq., b Case,	11	c Bird b Mackenzie,	0
T. R. Manson, Esq., b Case,	1	b Mackenzie,	3
F. A. Groom, Esq., b Case,	2	b Mackenzie,	0
A. Dent, Esq., b Mackenzie,	1	run out,	0
K. C. Dow, Esq., not out	2	not out,	0
H. Dent, Esq., c Case b Mackenzie,	23	c Clifford b Mackenzie,	2
H. R. Hearne, Esq., b Pollard,	25	b Mackenzie,	0
T. Merry, Esq., c Davidson b Mackenzie,	7	b Mackenzie,	0
T. G. Weston, Esq., c Mercer b Mackenzie,	0	c Bird b Mackenzie,	0
Byes,	6	Byes,	3
Leg Byes,	2	Leg Byes,	2
Wides,	12	Wides,	1
No Balls,	3		
Total 1st Inns.	107	Total, 2nd Inns.,	59
		do. 1st Inns.,	107
		Grand Total,	166

THE CIVILIANS OF THE H. R. C. C.

1st Innings.

E. H. Pollard, Esq., c Merry b Groom,	4
D. H. Mackenzie, Esq., c Manson b Groom,	13
G. S. Bird, Esq., b Groom,	28
D. Davidson, Esq., c A. Dent b Groom,	45
R. D. Starkey, Esq., b Manson,	99
T. Mercer, Esq., b Groom,	45
T. A. Lane, Esq.,	16
T. Clifford, Esq. l. b. w. b. Groom,	71
G. F. Maclean, Esq., b A. Dent,	12
E. Wallace, Esq., not out,	43
A. M. Case, Esq., c Groom b A. Dent,	4
Byes,	1
Leg Byes,	8
Wides,	41
Total, 1st Inns.,	430

THE AMERICAN CENSUS OF 1860.

(Princeton Review.)

I.—*Progress of Statistics*, read before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, at the annual meeting in New York, December 1, 1859. By Jos. C. G. Kennedy, A.M., Superintendent of the United States Census; Corresponding member of the Society, and of the Royal Statistical Commission of Belgium and London and Dublin Statistical Societies, &c., &c. New York: J. F. Trow, printer, 50, Green Street. 1861.

II.—*Preliminary Report on the Eighth Census.* 1860, By Jos. C. Kennedy, Super intendent. Washington Government Printing Office. 1862.

III.—*Population of the United States in 1860; compiled from the original returns of the Eighth Census, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. By Jos. C. G. Kennedy, Superintendent of Census.*

In the collection of the details embodied in the Eighth Census, there were employed sixty-four marshals, comprising those of all the United States judicial districts, together with special agents for unorganized territory; under whose directions were 4,417 assistants. There were employed in the office, at one time, under the accomplished Superintendent, one hundred and sixty-eight clerks, and sixteen messengers, labourers and watchmen. The cost of collecting the statistics, before the work of comparison and compilation in the Superintendent's office commenced, exceeded considerably one million of dollars. The marshals of the United States are required by law to subdivide their districts, taking care not to include a greater population (by estimate) than 20,000 in any one subdivision. The assistants are furnished with blanks and instructions, and required to visit every house, manufactory and workshop; and when they have completed their districts, to make two copies of their work. The original returns are filed with the clerks of the country courts; the copies are forwarded to the marshal, who deposits one with the Secretary of the State for his district, and transmits the other to the Census office in Washington.

The first national census was taken in 1790, in accordance with the second section of the first article of our Constitution, which requires the enumeration of the inhabitants within each subsequent decade; in pursuance of which, we have made eight enumerations of our people "The United States," remarks a French statistical writer, "present in their history a phenomenon which has no other example. It is that of a people which begins the statistics of its country on the day on which it lays the foundation of its social condition, and which regulates, in the same act, the enumeration of its fellow-citizens, their civil and political rights, and the future destinies of the country." Referring to the penalties imposed for a refusal to answer the interrogatories of the Marshal, he says: "Statistics were treated seriously, eighty years ago, by a people that, however jealous it is of its liberty, does not hesitate to punish, as a culpable infraction, what is elsewhere regarded as an action of no consequence, or treated with futile opposition."

It is a most happy circumstance that the insurrection which broke out soon after the last decennial enumeration, did not occasion the destruction or loss of any of the returns. The present census, accordingly, presents a full statement of the condition of the population immediately preceding the civil war now raging.

The number of states has increased from thirty-one to thirty-four, and five new Territories have been organised; but there has been no accession of territory, except a narrow strip to the south of the Colorado River, along the Mexican line, not yet inhabited. The estimated area of the United States, as given in the Seventh Census, was 3,306,865 square miles: an extent greater than the Roman empire, or that of Alexander; neither of which is said to have exceeded three million square miles; and more than ten times as large as France and Great Britain combined. Texas has the greatest number of square miles, 237,321. The entire New England states have only 62,116, and the middle states, including Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio, 151,760. Texas in area is larger than the New England and middle states, by more than 2,300 square miles.

Aggregate Population.

Total number of whites, 26,957,471; free coloured, 488,070; slaves, 3,953,760; Indians, 44,020; making an aggregate of 31,443,321. Adding Indians who have retained their tribal character 295,400 we have the grand total of 31,738,721. Oregon has the smallest population of any state, 52,465, more than 18,000 less than the city of Newark. New York has the largest, 3,880,735, being excess of the population of Scotland, more than 820,000, and of the population of New England, more than 700,000. The middle states have nearly seventy inhabitants to the square mile; New England more than fifty; Texas less than three,—in 1850, it had less than one.

The increase of the entire free and slave population, during the ten years, omitting the Indian tribes, has been 8,251,445; and the rate per cent is set down at over 35. The increase has been greater, by more than a million, than the whole population numbered in 1810, and nearly as great as the whole population in 1820. Vermont is saved from a positive loss of inhabitants by only one third of one per cent. New Hampshire has gained only two and one-half per cent. Maine nearly eight. Massachusetts has a population of 1,231,066, or nearly 158 to the square mile. South Carolina has gained 35,201 inhabitants of all conditions. More than half were free coloured and slaves, the relative increase of the free coloured being more considerable than that of any other class. It has less than twenty-nine inhabitants to the square mile. The gain of Virginia upon her aggregate population is beyond twelve per cent. The white class gained seventeen, the slaves less than four. New York gained 783,341, being at the rate of more than twenty-five per cent. The free coloured population in New York has fallen off sixty-four. The gain of Pennsylvania, in round numbers, has been 595,000, and the free coloured has increased about 3,000. The population in Texas has increased at the rate of 184 per cent. The population of Illinois has more than doubled, its rate of increase going beyond 101 per cent. Missouri has increased by the number of 500,000; which is within a fraction of seventy-four per cent. The population of the United States, for the ten years from 1850 to 1860, increased at the rate of more than 800,000 annually; and, for the last seventy years, the mean rate for each decade has been more than thirty-three per cent. From 1830 to 1840 was the only decade in which it fell below that rate; in every other, it rose above.

President Monroe, as much as he had witnessed of the growth of our country, so inadequate was his conception of its rapidity, that near the close of his administration in 1824, he proposed to colonise the Indians of New York, and those north of the Ohio river, and east of the Mississippi, in territory now embraced in the State of Wisconsin; under the impression that it was a region so remote that they would not be disturbed by our increasing population for a long time to come Wisconsin is now a great and flourishing state, having a population of nearly 800,000. And what is still more wonderful, two other states beyond the Mississippi, Iowa and Kansas, have sprung up, as if by magic, having together a population of another 800,000. Illinois is large enough to make states of the size of Massachusetts, and have territory to spare. So is Arkansas. Missouri is large enough to make more than eight. There is territory enough in Illinois, (55,409 square miles) with a population no more compact than that of England and Wales, (309 to the square mile,) to contain the entire population of the United States, as it was in 1840. It already has a population approaching two millions. In 1810, it formed part of the territory ceded to the United States by Virginia, and contained little over 12,000 inhabitants. Now it has as many citizens as Venice, or the United Provinces, in in their proudest days, with a profusion of agricultural products almost outrunning all available markets. Its natural resources are practically unlimited. Yet it forms only a small portion of that vast region sloping from the Alleghenies to the Missisipi, which is almost everywhere equally productive and equally accessible. The same "causes which transferred the sceptre of power and civilization from the banks of the Euphrates and the Nile to the shores of Western Europe," now in operation, are transplanting a prodigious population from Western Europe to the plains of the Mississippi, which already begins to press through the gorges of the Rocky Mountains, and to roll down the Pacific slope.

If, since the year 1.790, the average rate of increase of our population has never been less than 33 per cent, or one-third every ten years, then taking this as the rate of increase in the future, and leaving out of view the possible effects of the present civil war on our population, we have in round numbers the following results: A.D. 1860, the population was, ...31,000,000

„ 1870, the population will be, ...41,300,000
„ 1880 „ „ ...55,060,000
„ 1890 „ „ ...73,410,000
„ 1900 „ „ ...97,880,000

If in 1820, forty years ago, any one then old enough to be acquainted with the simple rules of arithmetic, had applied the above rule to ascertain the probable population in 1860, the result reached would have been 20,461,116; almost a million less than the census shows. We may therefore safely set down 100,000,000 for A.D. 1900. Humboldt, as late as 1823, estimated the entire population of the whole American continent at 34,942,000; only about three millions more than the present population of the United States. The progress of our country has clearly unfolded the principles on which the multiplication of human beings depends, and has demonstrated that a prosperous community, possessing abundance of unoccupied land, will double its numbers in about twenty-three years. The agricultural facilities and salubrity of climate of these United States are equal to those of any portion of the globe of similar extent. Of the eastern continent we cannot find that the productive soil constitutes more than one-third, and of that third a part is poor. Should the density of population here ever equal that of Europe, (110 to each square mile,) that population would exceed 350,000,000 Should it only equal that of New England, it would exceed 165,000,000. It is an interesting fact that in the colony of Connecticut the governor was of opinion, in 1662, that all the land which was fit had been taken up already. Connecticut had then only 10,000 inhabitants. A hundred years afterwards it contained 300,000, and now, 460,000; all subsisting on that soil which the governor had so early represented as fully peopled. The three states, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, are already more densely peopled than old England was six centuries after the Norman conquest.

The population of New Jersey is 672,035, including 18 slaves, or persons formerly in this condition, who are still dependent on their former masters, or their estates, for maintenance, and 25,318 free coloured. In the preceding census it contained 489,555, including 236 slaves or apprentices, and 20,000 over 33 per cent, which is considerably beyond that of any preceding ten years since 1790. It has among its inhabitants 122,790 who were foreign born. Of these, over 33,000 are in Essex county, and over 26,000 in Hudson county; over 33,000 are from Germany, and over 62,000 from Ireland. Princeton has a population of 3,105 whites, 1,631 being males, and 1,474 females; 621 coloured, 265 males, and 356 females; making a total of 3,726, and showing a gain, since the preceding census of 705. Trenton, with a population of over 17,000, has only 54 more coloured than Princeton. Newark, with more than 70,000, has only 1,287 coloured. Jersey City, with nearly 30,000, has only 335. New Brunswick, with more than 11,000, has 495. Burlington, with over 5,000, has 518. This class constitutes exactly one-sixth of that of Newark, and but a little more than one-twenty-fifth of that of Trenton, and one-sixty-fourth of that of the United States. New Jersey has 856 clergymen, 859 physicians, 1,204 lawyers, 30,325 farmers, 2,068 teachers 7,445 carpenters, and two dancing masters. Massachusetts has more than 41,000 shoemakers; New York more than 17,000 blacksmiths, and 21,000 merchants; Pennsylvania more than 18,000 miners. There are in the United States, 1,379 sisters of charity; 313 of them in Maryland, and 540 in Ohio, or nearly two-thirds of them in these two states; there are nearly 2,500,000 farmers, 45,500 physicians, 33,000 lawyers, 37,500 clergymen; of these Oregon having 125, and New York 5,235; there are 1,153 shepherds; 722 of them in California, and 412 in the territory of New Mexico.

During the decade from 1850 to 1860, more than fifty millions of acres of land were brought into cultivation; and the productions of agriculture multiplied in ratio greater than the population. The products of manufactures increased nine hundred millions of dollars, or at the rate of eighty-six per cent. The banking capital ran up from about $230,000,000 in 1850, to nearly $500,000,000 in 1860, while the circulating currency was augmented more than $52,000,000. The amount of insurances increased about $311,000,000. More than 22,000 miles of railroad were completed, and the capital involved increased from less than $300,000,000 in 1850, to more than $1,151,500,000 in 1860; "while to indicate on the map of our country, the lines of telegraph, would be to represent the web of the spider over its entire surface. Our internal and foreign trade kept pace with our advance in production and increase of capital. Education, free to a great extent, has been made more accessible, and crime has rather diminished. We experienced no effects of wide-spread pestilence, and our country seemed the chosen abode of prosperity and peace."

Of the entire population of the United States, 87 per cent are native born; 13 per cent are foreign born, of whom more than 5 per cent are Irish, and more than four German. New York has the largest number of foreigners; in round numbers nearly a million, which is a fourth part of all in the United States, and also a fourth part of the total population of that state. North Carolina and Florida have the smallest number, being about equal, or only about 3,300 each; but the total population of North Carolina is nearly one million. The greatest foreign increase has been in New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania; the least in Vermont, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina. The greatest number of Irish reside in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Illinois; the smallest number in Florida, North Carolina, Oregon, and Arkansas. The greatest number of Germans reside in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, the smallest number in Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, and Florida. Of the whole number of foreign born more than three millions and a-half, or nearly 87 per cent, are inhabitants of the free states, and more than a half million; or less than 14 per cent, of the slave-holding states. The cities having the largest percentage of the foreign born are St. Louise, Milwaukie, San Francisco, and Chicago. The total population of St. Louise is 160,773, of which 96,086 are natives of foreign countries, the per centage being more than 59. Of the more than 805,000 inhabitants of the city of New York, more than 383,000 are foreigners, more 203,000 being from Ireland, and nearly 120,000 from the German states.

From careful ethnological observations in other countries, it appears that the mass of the inhabitants of many districts continue in the spots where they originally settled; and that marriages with the people of other parts of the country have not been sufficiently extensive to obliterate the traces of their origin. Distinct dialects will linger in different districts, and peculiarities of countenance, complexion, stature and mental disposition, from generation to generation. Difference of language and religion will long stand in the way of a complete fusion of the peoples and races that make up our American population. Intermarriages, even between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Irish, are comparatively rare. Among the native white population the ratio of the number of males to that of females is very nearly as 104 to 100; among the foreign born, the numbers are very nearly in the ratio of 117 to 100. The Superintendent of the Census estimates that, since the close of the last war with England in 1814, about three and a quarter millions of the natives of Great Britain and Ireland—"a population for a kingdom"—have emigrated to this country; and that there are now living in the United States one Irish emigrant to every five remaining in their native land. Next in magnitude is the migration from Germany, amounting to nearly a million and a half; the next from France, exceeding 208,000.

The census shows that in the United States and Territories, in a population of more than 31,000,000, there is an excess of about 730,000 males over the number of the other sex; whilst in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in a p[illegible]tion of little more than 29,000,000, th[illegible]les out-number the males some 877,000. [illegible] United States, according to the eighth census, had a larger male population than can be shown in any other country on the globe. This excess may be accounted for by the large and constant immigration; in which the females are less than the males in the ratio of two to three, and between the ages of twenty-five and forty the males are double the number of females; by our small military and naval service prior to the war, and by the few losses heretofore sustained by the contingencies incident to a state of war. The influence of migration on the disparity of the sexes is strikingly illustrated in the excess of males in the newly-settled territories. In California the males outnumber the females nearly 67,000, or about one-fifth of the population. In Illinois the excess of males amounts to about 92,000, or one-twelfth of the entire population. In Massachusetts the females outnumber the males more than 37,000. Michigan shows nearly 40,000 excess of males; Texas 36,000; Wisconsin 43,000. In Colorado, the males to females are as twenty to one. In Utah the numbers are nearly equal. And while in New York there is a small preponderance of females, in Pennsylvania, the males are more numerous.

The census contains a very interesting and instructive table, showing the population at the military ages. The number of white males in the United States, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, is 5,624,065. When a population has reached nearly its permanent condition, as in Europe and the older states of America, one-fifth of the total population is found to represent very nearly the number of males between the age of eighteen and forty-five. In the newly-settled states of the West, the proportion of fighting men is greater, with partial exceptions, than in the Atlantic states. During the year 1861, about 277,500 male whites reached and passed the age of eighteen, and 128,600 arrived at and passed the age of forty-five, leaving a difference of 148,900. This latter number, when diminished by the natural deaths (about one per cent) of the whole military class, and increased by accessions from immigration, would express the annual increase of the military population in a time of peace; but during a year of war, the further losses by war should be deducted. In accordance with this statement, 123,400 is an approximation of the military increase during the year 1861, the total foreign arrivals being 91,919. But from this number the losses by war in 1861, beyond the usual number in a state of peace, should be deducted, to make the estimate complete The same principles will evidently apply from year to year. In a debate in the United States Senate on the 8th of June, 1864, Senator Wilson said, that since the 17th day of the preceding October, 700,000 men had been raised or re-enlisted and put into the field. These were in addition, he was understood to say, to those whose term of service had not expired. It must of course be supposed that the losses, in such campaigns as are carried on by our immense armies in the East, the West, and the South, are considerably in excess of the gain of our population at the military age. It is held by able writers, that, from a population of 23,000,000 not more than 500,000 can be diverted from the pursuits of productive industry to the profession of arms, without a perilous disregard of the laws of nature, and the injunctions of political economy. The overthrow of Napoleon, in the wars he waged against combined Europe, has been attributed to the violation of these laws of nature, which regulate the bounds of prudence, in this, as in all other matters of human conduct. He is said to have absorbed one in forty of the whole population in the profession of arms. It is a dictate of prudence when the maximum number of men who can be spared from the pursuit of industry has been reached, that military efficiency should be sought in the careful husbanding of resources, in the concentration, rather than in the multiplication of forces, and in wise and valorous leadership.

A new element has been developed by the present census, viz., that of statistics of negro slavery among the Indian tribes west of the Arkansas. The Choctaws held 2,297. One Choctaw held 227 slaves, and ten of the largest proprietors 638; while the slaves averaged only about six to each owner in that tribe. The Cherokees had 2,504, the largest proprietor owning 57. The Creeks had 1,651. The Chickasaws, 917. In these tribes there are nearly eight Indians to each negro slave, and the slaves form about 12½ per cent of the population, omitting the whites and free coloured scattered among them.

With regard to manumissions in the slave states, it appears from the returns, that, during the census year, the cases numbered a little more than 3,000, being more than double the number liberated in 1850, or at the rate of one each to 1,309; whereas, during 1850, the manumissions were as one to every 2,181 slaves. By the present census it appears that manumissions had greatly increased in number in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee; while they decreased in Delaware and Florida, and varied but little in Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina, and Virginia.

The number of slaves who escaped from their masters in 1860, was not only much less in proportion than in 1850, but greatly reduced numerically. The greatest increase of escapes appears to have occurred in Mississippi, Missouri and Virginia, while the decrease is most marked in Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, and Tennessee. The Superintendent remarks, with great point, "That the complaint of insecurity to slave property, by the escape of this class of persons in the free states, and their recovery impeded, whereby its value has been lessened, is the result of misapprehension, is evident, not only from the small number who have been lost to their owners, but from the fact that up to the present time the number of escapes has been gradually diminishing, to such an extent, that the whole annual loss to the *southern* states from this cause, bears less proportion to the amount of capital involved, than the daily variations, which, in ordinary times, occur in the fluctuations of state or government securities, in the city of New York alone." In 1850, there escaped from their masters 1,011 slaves, or one in each 3 165 held in bondage (being about one-thirtieth of one per cent); during the census year, ending June 1st, 1860, there escaped only 803, being one to about 5,000, or at the rate of one-fiftieth of one per cent. In the border states, not 500 escaped out of more than 1,000,000, in 1860, while near 600 escaped in 1850, out of 910,000; and, at the two periods, near 800 are reported to have escaped from the more southern slaveholding states. From these facts it is evident that the escape of this class of persons occurred independently of proximity to a free population, being in the nature of things incident to the relation of master and slave. The returns from which these results are derived, were made by the persons most directly interested. But there are other means of proving their correctness, by noting the increase of the free coloured population, which by the census, is proved to have been less than thirteen per cent. in the last ten years in the free states, whereas, the slaves have increased 23½ per cent., an augmentation conclusive against much loss by escapes; the natural increase, irrespective of immigration, being equal to that of the most favoured people and greater than that of any country in Europe for the same period, and this, in spite of the 20,000 manumissions which are believed to have occurred in the past ten years. It is evident that the complaints which were made against the free states, as having disregarded the guarantees of the Constitution for the security of slave property, are almost wholly, if not absolutely, without foundation.

We have the further fact that the free coloured population, which, from 1820 to 1830, increased at the rate of 36 1-5th per cent. in 1840 exhibited but 20 4-5th per cent increase, gradually declining to 1850, when the increase throughout the United States was but little over one per cent. *per annum*. In the ten years, from 1850 to 1860, this class of our population increased from 434,449 to 487,970, or at the rate of 12⅓ per cent. In the same period, the slave population increased more than 23½ per cent and the white population nearly 38 per cent, an excess of twofold, and threefold respectively, over that of the free coloured. These comparisons imply *an excessive mortality among the free coloured*, which is particularly evident in large cities. Thus in Boston, during the five years ending 1859, the city register observes: "The number of coloured births was one less than the number of marriages, and the deaths exceeded the births in the proportion of nearly two to one." In Providence where a very correct registry has been in operation under the superintendence of Dr. Snow, the deaths are one in twenty-four of the coloured; and for the last fifteen years, with the exception of a single year. (1862,) the deaths exceeded the births. In Philadelphia, during the last six months of the census year, the new city registration gives 148 births against 306 deaths among the free coloured. Taking town and country together, the results are somewhat more favourable. In the state registers of Rhode Island and Connecticut, the yearly deaths of the blacks and mulattoes have generally, though not uniformly, exceeded the yearly births. They are victims chiefly of consumption and other diseases of the respiratory organs. This great excess of deaths over births, found to occur in northern cities, may be attributed in part to severity of climate, and a condition of poverty and ignorance. But to these causes must be added an unfavourable moral condition, as indicated by the fact of there being more than half as many mulattoes as blacks. 'That corruption of morals progresses with greater admixture of races, and that the product of vice stimulates a propensity to immorality is as evident an observation as it is natural to circumstances. These developments of the census to a good degree explain the slow progress of the free coloured population in the northern states, and indicate, with unerring certainty, the gradual extinction of that people the more rapidly as, whether free or slave, they become diffused among the dominant race." When the slavery question has been solved, the negro question will remain to exercise the highest wisdom and benevolence of Christian philanthropists.

The total return of deaths to the census office of all classes and ages, white and coloured, for 1860, amounts to 394,123. In 1850 the returns gave 323,272, which shows an increase after ten years, of 70,851. But from a combination of statistical data, it has been demonstrated that the rate of mortality in the United States, during the last half century, has continued between limits whereof the higher is represented by the English life-table, and the lower by those of continental Europe. From this proposition the conclusion is derived that the annual deaths in the United States have been one in 45 or 46 of the population. The ratio in England and France is one in 44; in Norway one in 50; in Prussia, one in 36. According to this determination of one annual death in 45.5, living at the middle of the year, the 323,272 deaths returned in 1850 become 501,000, and the 39[illegible] enumerated in 1860, should be similarly increased to 680,000. At this rate, nearly [illegible] millions of our population have deceased in the past ten years, and their places supplied by the advancing numbers of a new generation. The number of deaths by *consumption* is the greatest of all; in 1860, 48,971. Next to this is the family of fevers, *scarlatina* alone, 26,[illegible] Pneumonia, 27,076.

The number of the insane, according to the eighth census, was 23 999, of whom 309 are free coloured, and 466 slave. This enumeration cannot be supposed to be complete, but it is a much nearer approximation than has been furnished in any preceding census. Sensitiveness to public exposure is one of the chief obstacles to anything like perfect returns of the insane and idiotic. The Superintendent of Census has accompanied his report with several profound and philosophical essays on various subjects which greatly enhance its value and which deserve to be seriously pondered both by legislators, and the mass of the people. From the one touching the insane, we enrich our page with the following passage:

> "If we consider the subject of causation in its broad relations to the human race, we shall be forced to the [illegible], however unwelcome soever may be the conviction, that civilization as it now exists is the greatest of all the [illegible]dical or remote influences productive of mental alienation. Although statistics upon the point are hitherto crude and imperfect, yet it is well known that among the savage [illegible] of America, as well as among other savage races of people, insanity is very rare; that it appears to increase almost pari passu with advancing civilization, and, as a general rule, reaches its ultimatum of frequency in those [illegible] where arts and sciences have attained the highest degree of improvement. The brain is the organ of thought, the machinery through which all operations of the mind are evolved. Like all other material things it cannot be used without being impaired, and, like the other organs of purely animal life, it requires rest for the purpose of renovation. If used in perfect obedience to physiological laws, its power is gradually augmented; if abused by their constant infringement, deterioration, debility, and disease are the inevitable consequences. And how often, at the present day, is it abused?
>
> A thousand years ago, when the hill-tops of England were crowned with the castles of petty but warlike chieftains, and those chieftains as well as the people, their menials, were robust with the active, unintellectual, and manly out-of-door exercise, which characterized the habits and customs of the feudal system; when the fine arts were but little cultivated, and the useful arts were still in state of comparative rudeness; when newspapers were unthought of, and even the art of printing unknown, when steam and electricity still slumbered among the unknown agents which may minister to the wants of man: when enervating luxuries were scarce and dear, and within the reach of but few;—then the muscles and the blood-vessels predominated in the physical development, and consequently disease was generally seated in them. But time, science, art and literature have wrought a wondrous change. Steam, water-power and machinery, have taken from human muscles a very large proportion of the labour which they once performed. Railroads and telegraphs have imparted to us new ideas of time and space. Life, if measured by its true meter—the sum of action and experience—has been more than doubled, yet its whole extent must be crowded into the same number of years as formerly. Disease, following this change, has left its former stronghold, and now makes the brain and nerves its seat and citadel. What an amount of mental work in the learned professions! What a wear and tear of the brains of editors and others to meet the demands of the people for newspapers and other periodical publications! What a drain upon nervous power in the production of literary and scientific works! Why should we be surprised that insanity is far more frequent than in former ages?"

Mr. Kennedy has just added to his valuable publications his Report on the Agriculture of the United States, in 1860. It appears that there are in the states and territories, of farm lands, improved, 163,110 720 acres; unimproved 244,101,818 acres; and the estimated cash value of these lands is $6,645,045 007. The value of the farming implements and machinery in use in the country was more than $246,000,000. From a table shewing the quantity of wheat produced by several states in 1860, we learn that Illinois yielded more than 23,000,000 bushels, Indiana more than 16,000,000; and the states next in order, in the amount of production, were Wisconsin, Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York. The production of Indian corn in some of the states in 1860 is also given, from which it appears that Illinois produced more than 115,000,000 bushels. Missouri more than 72,000,000; and the states next in order, in the production of this cereal, were Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. The total amount of wool raised in 1860 was over 60,300,000 pounds. New England produced less than in 1850, by 500,000 pounds.

Not the least curious and instructive passages in the Report on Agriculture are the historical sketches of agricultural implements, such as the plough and threshing instruments. We close this article with a brief extract from that which relates to these latter instruments. "Some kind of mechanical means," says Mr. Kennedy, "for separating grain from the ear appears to have been early contrived. A complete history of the successive changes in the means and instruments for effecting this would be a curious and interesting chapter in the record of the world's progress. Such a retrospect, could it be made, would show a remarkable uniformity in the methods adopted throughout the world in ancient and modern times. It would show that, until within a recent period, mankind has been altogether unsuccessful in originating or transmitting any essential improvement upon the most ancient plan of which we have any record.

> The primitive mode of 'treading out the corn' upon a smooth circular "threshing-floor," in the open air, beneath the feet of the unmuzzled ox, or other animals, has prevailed among eastern nations from remote antiquity. This triturating process, however, appears from very early times to have been facilitated by certain instruments. Thus 'threshing instruments of iron' are mentioned by the prophet Amos; and 'a new sharp threshing instrument having teeth,' at a later period, by Isaiah. Smaller grains, having a less adhesive envelope, appear to have been separated by implements analogous to the flail, as elsewhere mentioned by the same prophet: 'For the fitches are not threshed with a threshing instrument, neither is a cart-wheel turned about upon the cummin with a rod.' Cummin is threshed by the same mode in Malta at the present day, and in Syria may still be seen, in common use, the representative of the new sharp threshing instrument with teeth. It is described as a thick plank or sledge drawn by oxen, and having inserted upon its under surface pieces of stone, flint, or iron, projecting from three quarters to half an inch, by which the ears of corn are torn asunder. Its more ancient form among the Hebrews was frequently that of a square frame with rollers, encircled by three rings or wheels serrated in the manner of a saw. It sometimes resembled in form a cart, by which name it is called in the passage quoted. The threshing-floor of elevated, hard-rolled earth, was sometimes covered so as to afford shelter to the labourers during harvest; as that of the wealthy Boaz, which has furnished so interesting an illustration of the simplicity of ancient manners and customs. It was usually constructed upon an elevation, exposed to currents of wind, to carry off the chaff; as that of Ornan, the Jebusite, which occupied the lofty eminence of Mount Moriah, and was purchased by David to be for ever honoured as the site of the holy temple. Hesiod, who soon after wedded the muse to agriculture, directs the threshing floor to be so placed:
>
> 'Smooth be the level floor on gusty ground,
> Where winnowing gales may sweep in eddies round.'
>
> That these threshing instruments employed had great mechanical effect upon the sheaves over which they were drawn may be inferred from their frequent use in the metaphors of the prophets, as descriptive of violence and ruin. The tribulum, as the same implement was called by the Romans has furnished our language with a synonym for the worst forms of affliction.

We are not surprised to learn that high authorities in England have made the United States Census of 1860 the subject of hearty praise.

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Diseases of the Chest.—Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime, manufactured by GRIMAULT & Co., Chemists of, Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. This new medicine, which is delicious to the palate, is a sovereign remedy for coughs, colds, irritation of the lungs, and is also an excellent remedy in cases of consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, nocturnal perspirations cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health and flesh.

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"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold universally by the principal dealers in Sauces;—Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors LEA and PERRINS, 68, Broad-street Worcester, & 19, Fenchurch-street London.—BARCLAY & SONS;—CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

23de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited.)

Point de Galle, Ceylon, 21st Sept, 1865.
tf

AMMUNITION.

Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Sporting or Military Purposes

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges, for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's, Adam's, and other Revolvers.

Ball Cartridges

for Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's, and other Breech-loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight, made by compression from soft Refined Lead, Mechanically fitting projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.

ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
(WHOLESALE ONLY).

24ma-66 643 September 30th, 1865.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.

OSTEOEIDON.

PATENT, MARCH 1ST, 1862.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
DENTISTS.
Diploma 1815.

27, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, Ludgate Hill, London;
Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.
Birmingham: 65, New Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

13my-66 599 May 13th, 1865.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER
AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.
Chemists & Druggists,
NANKIN ROAD, NEAR THE BUND,
SHANGHAI,
大藥房

tf 512 Shanghai, 1st October, 1864.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees.
Feb 23	Kiangse	A. str.	574	Law	Ningpo	Feb 22	General	Russell and Co
.. 23	Kiang-loong	A. str.	945	West	Hankow	.. 20	do	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 23	Atlantic	Prus. bg	183	Suhr	Nagasaki	.. 18	do	Edouard Schellhass & Co
.. 23	Danzig	Prus. sch	280	Anderson	Nagasaki	.. 10	Seaweed	Russell and Co
.. 23	John Cobbold	B. bark	220	Stostom	Swatow	.. 1	General	Rehhoff Vale and Co
.. 23	Calypso	A. bark	560	Ring	Fuchau	.. 8	Poles	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 23	Janet Mitchell	B. ship						
.. 24	Express	B. str.	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	.. 23	General	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 24	Ousuri	B. bark	353	Paton	Hakodadi	Jan 15	do	John Thorne
.. 25	Kiangse	A. str.	574	Law	Ningpo	Feb 24	do	Russell and Co
.. 25	Sealon	B. bark	401	Ellcoat	Swatow	.. 15	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 25	Prefet Paul Feart	Fr. bk	417	Picard	Sydney	Dec 10	Coals	Frazar and Co
.. 25	Kirkland	B. bark	453	Colledge	Fuchau	Feb 12	Poles	F. Kroes and Co
.. 25	Hirado	B. str.	1630	McQueen	Hankow	.. 22	General	Dent and Co
.. 25	Hiogo	B. str	243	Pritchard	Nagasaki	.. 23	do	F. Kroes and Co
.. 25	Moyune	A. str.	700	Johnson	Hankow	.. 22	do	Russell and Co
.. 26	Nellie Abbott	A. bark	436	Jordon	Sydney	Dec 24	Coals	Frazar and Co
.. 26	Elizabeth	B. bark	443	Moore	Swatow	Feb 13	Sugar etc	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 26	Glasgow	B. ship	1177	Smith	Cardiff		Coals	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 26	Ann Adamson	B. bark	400	Hutton	Vancouver Is.		Lumber	Frazar and Co
.. 26	Georges	B. ship	472	Varey	Put back			Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 27	Express	B. str.	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	.. 26	General	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 27	Ganges	B. str.	742	Bernard	Hongkong	.. 23	Mails, etc	Wm. Davison, for Agt
.. 27	Feronia	B. bark	320	Sullivan	Sydney	Dec 20	Coals	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 27	Medina	B. bark	358	Le Fevare	Yokohama	Feb 24		Oriental Bank
.. 28	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Law	Ningpo	.. 27	General	Russell and Co
.. 28	Vulcan	B. stg.	130	Randall	Fuchau	.. 23	Ballast	J. H. Wignall and Co
.. 28	Suwonada	A. str.	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	.. 24	General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 28	Manilla	H M		Stewart	Hankow	.. 24		
.. 28	Naomi	B. ship	710	Sayers	Sydney	Jan 10	Coals	Master
Mar 1	Bertha	Pru	225	Wagner	Ningpo	Feb 24	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 1	John Stevenson	Br	392	Westley	Sydney	Dec 9	Coals	Frazar and Co
.. 1	Express	B. str.	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Feb 28	General	David Sassoon Sons & Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb 23	Labourdonnaise	Fr. str	944	Mellzan	Hongkong	Silk, etc	Messageries Imperiales
.. 23	Singapore	B. str.	732	Edmond	Hongkong	do	Wm. Davison, for the Agent
.. 23	Kiangse	A. str.	574	Law	Ningpo	Opi., etc	Russell and Co
.. 24	Rona	B. str.	744	Morrison	Hongkong	Sun. &c	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 24	James Miller	B. schr	382	Barkett	Hongkong	Ballast	P. Maclean
.. 24	Taechang	Fr schr	102	Friharren	Tientsin	Re-expts	Buissonnet and Co
.. 24	Nelly	B. bark	406	Simpson	Yokohama	Original	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 25	Fun-shin	B. str.	410	Bound	H'kow & Ports		Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 25	Express	B. str.	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opi., etc	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 26	Forest Belle	A. bk	350	Bryant	Fuchau	Wheat	Russell and Co
.. 26	Kiangse	A. str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opi., etc	Russell and Co
.. 27	Kiang-loong	A. str.	945	West	Hankow		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 27	Waratah	B. str.	258	Oliver	Fuchau		Moses and Co
.. 27	Queen of India	B. ship	437	Thornton	Fuchau	Ballast	Frazar and Co
.. 27	Conheath	Fr bark	307	Anderson	Chefoo	do	Frazar and Co
.. 27	Express	B. str.	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opi., etc	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 28	Euxine	B. bark	393	Gardiner	Swatow	C'ton etc	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
.. 28	Ying-tsze-fei	B. str.	313	Stocks	T'tsin v C'foo	Opi., e'	Trautmann and Co
.. 28	John Staunton, Jr.	B. ship	721	White	Fuchau	Ballast	Frazar and Co
.. 28	Danzig	Prus sch	280	Anderson	Tientsin	Part of O	Russell and Co
.. 28	Kiangse	A. str.	574	Law	Ningpo	C'ton, etc	Russell and Co
.. 28	Georges	B. ship	472	Varey	Chefoo	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
Mar 1	Hiogo	B. str.	292	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Coals	F. Kroes and Co
.. 1	Hirado	B. str.	1630	McQueen	H'kow & Ports		Dent and Co
.. 1	Moyune	A. str	700	Johnson	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 1	Mathilde	Ha. bg	160	Decker	Tientsin	Re-expts	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 1	Emily W. Seyburn	A. schr	332	Armstrong	Nagasaki	Sun. etc	Nichol Latimer and Co
.. 1	Mona	B. str.	542	Bourne	H'kong & C'ton	Tea, etc	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 1	Express	B. str.	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opi., etc	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, MARCH 3, 1866.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees.	Destination	Remarks
Anna	Ap 17	A. str	65		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
China		B. str.	25	Schroon	Trautmann and Co	*Laid up*	
Chusan	Feb 4	B. str.	484	Burdis	E. A. Reynolds		
City of Nantes	Feb 15	B. str	204	Gibson	Dow and Co	Ch'foo & T'sin	Imdt
Dupleix	Feb 22	Fr str	873		Messageries Imperiales	Yokohama	24th Feb
Enterprise	Mar 22	A. str	107		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Faust			10			..	
Fenella	Jan 5	Chi str	179		Chinese Government		
Fire Queen	Feb 18	A. str.	1123	Gray	Russell and Co	*Repairing*	
Gazelle	July 6	B. str.	40		Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Granada	Feb 22	B. str	356	Cates	Wm. Davison for the Agent.	Nagasaki	Early
Goete	Jan 13	Prus. str	30		Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Heachew		B. str	30	Comstock	Captain Patridge		
Hercules	Feb 9	Chi. str					
Hoqueong	Jan 6	A. str	1385	Simmons	Russell and Co	*Repairing*	
Island Queen		B. str.	129	Johnston	F. R. Gamwell	*Laid up*	
Japan	Feb 14	B. str	256	Bell	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Ch'foo & T'sin	4th inst
Little Mary	Oct 22	B. str.	80	Simmons	T. S. Smith		
Mercury	June 25	B. str	138	Baynton	Reid and Co	*Laid up*	
Nanzing	Dec 2	Br str	319	Tullock	Trautmann and Co	T'tsin v C'foo	4th inst
Pluto	Jan 27	Chi. str.		Parkes	Chinese Government		
Shanyuan		B. str.	30	Schroom	Trautmann and Co	*Laid up*	
Suwonada	Feb 25	A. str.	1802	Jayne	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	4th inst
Szechuen	Jan 10	A. str.	343	Johnson	Russell and Co	*Repairing*	
Tauqual		B. str.	30	Lynch		*Laid up*	
Taurus		B. str.	35	Smith		..	
Festlee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Lowell	Russell and Co	..	
Vulcan	Feb 28	B. str.	130	Randall	J. H. Wignall and Co	Fuchau	Imdt
Wan-Loong-Fei	Sept 10	B. str.	45		Geo. Barnet and Co	*Laid up*	
Whampoa	Dec 25	B. str.	115	Earle	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	..	
Willamette	Feb 16	Chi. str	176	McLeod	Chinese Government		
Wusung	Jan 14	B. str.	1630	McQueen		..	

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Remarks
Amoy Trader	Dec 28	Prus. bg	169	Walbrand	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	Early
Ann Adamson	Feb 26	B. bark	400	Hutton	Frazar and Co		
Antipodes	Feb 5	B. bark	392	Woodruff	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Taku	Early
Atlantic	Feb 23	Prus. bg	183	Suhr	Edouard Schellhass and Co	Newchwang	Imdt
Bob Tail Nag	Jan 28	B. schr	170		Buissonnet and Co	Tientsin	Imdt
Bolina	Aug 25	B. bark	138	Russell			
Calypso	Feb 23	A. bark	560	Ring	Augustine Heard and Co		
Castleton	Jan 8	B. bark	521	Hill	Blain, Tate and Co	Taku	Early
Cobang	Ju 25	B. bark	357	Fullerton	A. R. Tilby and Co	Tientsin	2nd inst
Dolphin	Feb 26	B. bark	396	Withers	Dent and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt
Duck	Jy 31	B. sch	145	Lorenap	P. F. Cama and Co		Laid up
Electricity	Jan 29	B. bark	455	Bannister	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Newchwang	Imdt
Elizabeth	Feb 26	B. bark	443	Moore	A. R. Tilby and Co	Chefoo	Early
Ettrick	Jan 19	B. bark	309	Hecket	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Newchwang	Imdt
Eunice Nicholas	Feb 12	B. ship	1069	Barry	Dow and Co.		Ft or O
Fanny	Jan 21	B. bark	467	Waters	A. R. Tilby and Co	Chefoo	Imdt
Feronia	Feb 27	B. bark	320	Sullivan	Augustine Heard and Co		
Gabalva	Feb 1	B. bark	419	Way	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Newchwang	Early
Geo. Canning	Jan 16	B. bark	550	Harris	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	Early
Glasgow	Feb 26	B. ship	1177	Smith	Gibb, Livingston and Co		Dischg
Ironsides	Feb 6	B. ship	800	Clare	Siemssen and Co		
James Wishart	Feb 11	B. ship	771	Buchanan	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
Janet Mitchell	Feb 23	B. ship					
John Bunyan	Feb 14	B. ship	526	Allen	Wm. Davison, for the Agent	Swatow	Early
John Cobbold	Feb 23	B. bark	220	Stostom	Rehhoff, Vale and Co	Chefoo	Early
John Stevenson	Mar 1	Br	392	Westley	Frazar and Co		
Jubilee	Dec 31	B. ship	764	Grant	Gilman and Co	London	Early
Wallie Chief	Oct 18	B. schr	186	Hoole	Lane, Crawford and Co		For Aust
Keen-ta	Feb 1	B. bark	286	Gall	Capt. Patridge		
Kirkland	Feb 25	B. bark	453	Colledge	F. Kroes and Co		
Lansdowne	Feb 6	B. ship	715	Spowert	W. R. Adamson and Co	Taku	Early
Lizzie Allen	Feb 18	B. schr	325	Dunn	Augustine Heard and Co	Newchwang	Early
Lizzie Boggs	Dec 17	A. bark	[illegible]	Dyer	Augustine Heard and Co	Newchwang	Early
Locket	Feb 11	B. ship	816	Topham	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Liverpool	Early
Maiden Queen	Jan 28	B. ship	815	Smith	Buissonnet and Co	Liverpool	Early
Medina	Feb 27	B. bark	358	Le Fevare	Oriental Bank		
Moldavian	Feb 9	B. bark	363	Blackburn	Siemssen and Co	Newchwang	Early
Monarchy	Feb 6	B. ship	701	Day	Dent and Co	Taku	5th inst
Naomi	Feb 28	B. ship	710	Sayers	Master		
Nellie Abbott	Feb 26	A. bark	436	Jordon	Frazar and Co		
Nimrod	Jy 8	B. ship	1022	Oughton	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Newchwang	Early
Oscar Vidal	Feb 20	Ha. bk	298	Berg	Siemssen and Co	Tientsin	Imdt
Ousuri	Feb 24	B. bark	353	Paton	John Thorne		
Petrel	Mar 21	B. schr	267	Lewis	Dent and Co		Laid up
Prefet Paul Feart	Feb 25	Fr. bk	417	Picard	Frazar and Co		
Resolute	Jan 8	B. ship	860	Holt	Gilman and Co	New York	Imdt
Sailors' Home	Jan 2	B. ship	1214	Hynes	Borneo Company Limited		Ft. or O
Sarah Scott	Feb 12	B. bark	565	Riches	A. R. Tilby and Co	Swatow	Early
Sealon	Feb 25	B. bark	401	Ellcoat	A. R. Tilby and Co	Swatow	Early
Sea Witch	Jan 3	B. bark	373	Hughes	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		For [illegible]
Whampoa	Feb 8	B. ship	1197	Carter	Jardine, Matheson and Co		[illegible]
Winona	Feb 14	A. ship	1150	Lunt	Master		

[Edited by R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON. Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.]

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD," MARCH 3, 1866.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON, AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1865.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Dust.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last	Report, ...	....	220625.93	...	...	...	...	220625.93	1343 04	2293 94	21521.82	11382.87	45.65	2969.21	6498.19	16950.58	73014.30
James Shepherd	Feb. 13	London	2247.88	...	447.97	29.00	...	2724.85	...	...	1552.87	1299 61	4.10	153.76	348.89	629.51	3988.74
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			222873.81	...	447.97	29.00	...	223350.78	1343.04	2293.94	23074.69	12682.48	49.75	3122.97	6847.08	17580.09	77003.04
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last	Report	....	4200.42	...	...	51.30	11710.08	15961.80	20.58	160 64	9.34	2125.88	...	...	2.00	...	2318.44
Suwonada, ...	Feb. 21	Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.11	24.81	28 92
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	....	4200.42	...	...	51.30	11710.08	15961.80	20.58	160.64	9.34	2125 88	...	...	6.11	24.81	2347.36

UNITED STATES.

Ship.	*Cleared.*	*Destination.*	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last	Report......	....	2459.35	...	...	...	...	2459.35	2652.07	334.89	44975.53	9130.74	887.55	5326.76	9211.48	10693.83	83212.85
Catalpa, ...	Feb. 12	New York, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279.72	57.55	...	22.16	33.16	41.29	433.88
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			2459.35	...	...	...	...	2459.35	2652.07	334.89	45255 25	9188.29	887 55	5348.92	9244.64	10735.12	83646.73

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Raw*		*Thrown*		*Total.*		JAPAN *Re-exports*		JAPAN *Transhipment*		*Coarse.*		*Refuse.*		*Cocoons.*	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last	Report	....	34252	27307.21	38	35.13	34290	27342.34	129	102.25	4461	...		18.53	1118	2170.40	....	
Labourdonnais...	Feb. 28	Great Britain	5	6.68	...	...	5	6.68	...	...	...	...	......		..	...	....	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......		..	...	....	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......		..	...	....	
			34257	27313.89	38	35.13	34295	27349.02	129	102.25	4461	...		18.53	1118	2170.40	....	
			......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	......		...	......	....	

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	*Cleared.*	*Destination*	*Raw*		*Thrown*		*Total*		JAPAN *Re-exports*		JAPAN *Transhipment*		*Coarse*		*Refuse*		*Cocoons*	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Total as per last	Report	....	6484	5140.14	49	42.77	6533	5182.91	162	128.06	1269	....	52	44.12	14	25.65		156.80
Labourdonnais...	Feb. 28	France	29	30.40	...	...	29	30.40	...	...	...	....	......		..	...	......	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	....		...	...	......	
			6513	5170.54	49	42.77	6532	5213.31	162	128.06	1269	......	52	44.12	14	25.65		156 86
			......		....		...	...	...	...	......	......	....			......	....	

HONGKONG & COAST PORTS.

Ship	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Raw*		*Thrown*		*Total*		JAPAN *Re-exports*		JAPAN *Transhipments*		*Coarse.*		*Refuse*		*Cocoons*	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per	last Rpt.	....	42	28.54	......		36	28.54	......		......			...	......		......	
Shoey Leen	Feb. 9	Foochow....	2	1.60	......		2	1.60	......		......		1	0 80	......		......	
			......		......		......		......		......			...	......		......	
			38	30.14	......		38	30.14	......		......		1	0.80	......		......	

JAPAN.

Ship.	*Cleared.*	*Destination*	*Raw.*		*Thrown.*		*Total.*		JAPAN *Re-exports*		JAPAN *Transhipments*		*Coarse*		*Refuse*		*Cocoons*	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Granada...	Jan. 12	Yokohama	24	24.00	....		24	24.00	....		....		..	..	....		....	

TO INDIA.

Ship	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Raw*		*Thrown*	*Total*		JAPAN *Re-export*	JAPAN *Transhipment*	*Coarse*	*Refuse*	*Cocoons*
Total as per last	Report				......		......	......	......	......	......	......
Ganges, ...	Jan. 19	Bombay	11	16.21	......	11	16.21	......	......	......	......	......
Singapore, ...	" 30	"	5	4.00	......		......	......	......	......	......	......
			16	20.21		11	16.21					

TO MANILA.

Ship	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Raw*		*Thrown*	*Total*		JAPAN *Re-export*	JAPAN *Transhipment*	*Coarse*	*Refuse*	*Cocoons*
Total as per last	Report			......	......		......	......	......	......	......	......
Shanghai, ...	Dec. 14	Manila	33	26.40	......	33	26.4	......	......	......	......	......

COTTON.

Ship.	*Cleared*	GREAT BRITAIN. *Export*	GREAT BRITAIN. *Re-export*	GREAT BRITAIN. *Transhipped*	HONGKONG. *Export*	HONGKONG. *Re-export*	HONGKONG. *Transhipped*	COAST PORTS. *Export*	COAST PORTS. *Re-export*	COAST PORTS. *Transhipped*	JAPAN. *Export*	JAPAN. *Re-export*	JAPAN. *Tran-shipped*	AMERICA. *Export*	AMERICA. *Re-export*	AMERICA. *Tran-shipped*	TOTAL. *Piculs.*
Total as per last Report		9,648	...	...	56,124	3,447	1,767	39,273	1,008	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	111,731
Euaine, ...	Feb. 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282
	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		9,648	...	...	56,124	3,447	1,767	39,551	1,008	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	112,013

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FROM 5TH TO 24TH FEBRUARY, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	*Malwa.* Weight.	*Patna.* Chests.	*Patna.* Weight.	*Benares.* Chests.	*Benares.* Weight.	*Turkey.* Chests.	*Turkey.* Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels ...	553½	553.50	246	295.20	94	112.80	30	30.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	553½	553.50	246	295.20	94	112.80	30	30.00

	Malwa. Chests.	*Malwa.* Weight.	*Patna.* Chests.	*Patna.* Weight.	*Benares.* Chests.	*Benares.* Weight.	*Persian.* Chests.	*Persian.* Weight.
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption ...	34	34.00	120	144.00	9	10.80	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	*Chinkiang.* Chests.	*Chinkiang.* Weight.	*Kiukiang.* Chests.	*Kiukiang.* Weight.	*Hankow.* Chests.	*Hankow.* Weight.	*Chefoo.* Chests.	*Chefoo.* Weight.	*Tientsin.* Chests.	*Tientsin.* Weight.	*Newchwang.* Chests.	*Newchwang.* Weight.	*Ningpo.* Chests.	*Ningpo.* Weight.	*Foochow.* Chests.	*Foochow.* Weight.	*Hongkong.* Chests.	*Hongkong.* Weight.	*Takao.* Chests.	*Takao.* Weight.	*Total.* Chests.	*Total.* Weight.
Malwa...	146	146.00	110	110.00	90	90.00	14	14.00	25	25.00	...	...	50	50.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	5	6.00	2	2.40	3	3.60	...	...	25	30.00	...	...	26	31.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares	...	...	...	...	5	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	...	...	10	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	151	152.00	112	112.40	108	109.60	14	14.00	50	55.00	...	...	76	81.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...